RG 263 CIA

RAOUL WALLENBERG FILE

Folder 6

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

FICHE 6

Poor Print Quality
PLS VIEW in GC 52

201-005925

FROM 28 Sep 65

THRU 09 Oct 65

This document has been
approved for release through
the HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM of
the Central Intelligence Agency.

Date NOV 12 1993

HRP 93-6

NOTE

THIS DOSSIER MAY NOT BE COMPLETE. A LISTING OF ALL CS MATERIAL PROCESSED FOR THIS FILE MAY BE OBTAINED FROM OGC/CFS.

THIS MICROFORM

IS

SECRET

(13-21)

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

ACTION

EUR-6

RMR 1	REP	AF
ARA	EUR	FE
NEA	CU	INR 1
E	P 1	IO 2
	FBO	AID
3/15 22	6	S/P 1
AGR	COM	FRB
INT	LAB	TAG
TR	XMB	AIR 5
ARMY 3	CIA 10	NAVY 3
OSD 31	USIA 8	NSA 2
		NSC 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

DST 15544
Pol 17 Swe-USSR
(to) Pol 15-1 Swe
FOR RM USE ONLY

A-222
NO.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
(With UNCLASSIFIED Enclosures)
HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State 1965 OCT 9 PM 1 48

INFO : OSLO, COPENHAGEN, HELSINKI, REYKJAVIK, GOTEBORG, MOSCOW.

RM/AN
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy STOCKHOLM DATE: October 4, 1965.

SUBJECT: Government White Paper on Wallenberg Affair

REF : Embassy's A-210 dated September 24, 1965.

The airgram under reference enclosed the statement made on September 16 by Prime Minister ERLANDER on the occasion of the release of the Swedish Government's White Paper on the WALLENBERG affair (the statement forms an integral part of the White Paper). This airgram submits Embassy translations of the other portions of the White Paper as follows:

(1) a chronological account of the Wallenberg case since 1957 (enclosure 1);

(2) appendices to the chronological account, consisting of the texts of hitherto confidential correspondence between Erlander and Soviet leaders, public statements by the Swedish Government, etc. (enclosure 2);

(3) a memorandum by Professor Nanna SVARTZ concerning the information she received in the Soviet Union in January 1961 that Wallenberg was then still alive (enclosure 3).

The following appendices in enclosure 2 are of particular interest:

a) Ambassador RODIONOV of the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed Swedish Ambassador SOHLMAN on January 27, 1959 that because of Swedish newspaper stories alleging that Wallenberg was still in the Soviet Union, "I find it necessary to inform you...that

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
(With UNCLASSIFIED Enclosures)

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY
In Out

FORM DS-323
4-65

Drafted by: POL:GRAndrews:
Clearances: POL:JKHolloway, Jr.
Contents and Classification Approved by: Charge TCCameron, Jr.
POL:EAGaudelius

CS COPY

201-5925

2

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

Wallenberg died in 1947 - the pieces of information to which Swedish papers refer are all made up". Rodionov added that "on the part of the Soviet Union the hope is expressed that Sweden...may assume an attitude that makes it impossible for certain elements in the future to use this question for the purpose of poisoning Soviet-Swedish relations." (page 4, enclosure 2).

b) A Swedish memorandum dated July 18, 1959 replied to Rodionov's statements cited above in the following terms: "Reference was made /by Rodionov/ to certain pieces of information published in the Swedish press...which are declared to be simply made up....In order to avoid misunderstandings as to the material on which the Swedish inquiry was based, the Ministry finds it necessary to give the following more detailed information..." The Swedish memorandum then went on to cite by name Swiss, Austrian, and German citizens who had been in Russia as prisoners who had all reported separately and individually to Swedish authorities that they had either seen or heard that Wallenberg was interned in the hospital of Vladimir Prison in the early 1950's (several years after the Soviets say he died in 1947). The Swedish note went on to say that the only Swedish motive was to solve the fate of Racul Wallenberg and that "if this happens this will remove a serious irritative factor in Swedish-Soviet relations". (page 5, enclosure 2).

c) A letter from Erlander to KHRUSHCHEV on February 9, 1961 in which Erlander said that Professor Hanna SVARTZ had been informed by a prominent Soviet doctor that Wallenberg was then alive in a mental hospital, which concluded as follows (without asking for verification of the information): "Foreign Minister UNDEN and I have discussed the most suitable way of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden. We have found that the best way would be if a Swedish physician were permitted to come to Moscow and discuss with his Soviet colleagues arrangements for transportation, medical care, etc. Yours very respectfully." Despite sharp requests by Erlander to the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, as well as by the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, Khrushchev never replied to this letter. (page 9, enclosure 2)

Comment:

The implications of the release of the Government's White Paper have already been analyzed in the airgram under reference. The above brief selections from its appendices serve to reveal the extent of irritation in Swedish-Soviet

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

relations caused by the Wallenberg affair and highlight the persistence and determination shown by the Swedes, as well as the obdurate, and even scornful, attitude of the Soviets toward the repeated Swedish requests for information. The chronology and appendices make clear that there were several points at which Erlander could have dropped the matter or the Soviets could have sought to allay Swedish suspicions by providing specific information or by appearing more solicitous of Swedish feelings, but neither did so.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim

George R. Andrews
Second Secretary of Embassy

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

Chronological Account of Wallenberg Case since 1957

1. In 1957, the Foreign Ministry published a collection of documents along with commentaries concerning Raoul Wallenberg's captivity in the Soviet Union. The material was made public after the reply in the matter had been received which had been promised by the Soviet Government during Prime Minister Erlander's and Interior Minister Hedlund's visit to Moscow in March/April 1956. The reply, which was received in the form of a memorandum on February 6, 1957, implied in the main that the Soviet Government, because of the discovery of a document from the Ljubljanskaya Prison in Moscow, was of the opinion, first, that there was reason for looking upon this document as referring to Wallenberg, and, second, that the conclusion ought to be drawn from the content of the document that Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaya Prison in July 1947.

2. On account of the Soviet Government's memorandum of February 6, 1957, a Swedish note of reply was transmitted on February 19, 1957, in which it was stated, inter alia, that Swedish public opinion was rightly disturbed by what had occurred in the matter. The Swedish Government found it difficult to believe that all documentation concerning Wallenberg's confinement to Soviet prisons other than the report referred to in the Soviet Government's memorandum would be wholly extinct. The Government therefore expected that if additional material should come to light in the Soviet Union which [illegible] to Wallenberg, this would be communicated to the Swedish Foreign Ministry. The Swedish Government for its part reserved the right to make available any additional material concerning Wallenberg which the Swedish Government judged to be of importance for continued investigations in the Soviet Union.

3. The Swedish note of February 19, 1957 was replied to by the Soviet Government through a note of April 17, 1957, which was handed to the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires ad interim by Deputy Foreign Minister Zacharov. It was stated in the note of reply that the Soviet memorandum of February 6, 1957, had given all the information which was obtained as the result of a careful and comprehensive investigation concerning Wallenberg carried out by the competent Soviet authorities. It was also pointed out that the Soviet Government unfortunately was not in possession of any further information to discover. The content of the Soviet note was made public through a press release on April 23, 1957.

4. It was clear to the Swedish Government that also henceforth all existing or new clues would have to be tested. The continued search, which was conducted with the same earnestness and along the same principles as the earlier [illegible] Wallenberg's stay in the Ljubljanskaya and Lefortovskaya Prisons, indicated that Wallenberg sometime after 1947 had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir, situated northeast of Moscow. At the beginning of 1960, the work on the collection of the new material of evidence had progressed far enough to provide the

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

foundation for a new representation by the Swedish Government. This was given the form of a note which was submitted by Ambassador Sohlman to Deputy Foreign Minister [illegible] on February 9, 1959 (Appendix A). By way of introduction, it is recalled in the note that the Swedish Government in its note of February 17, 1957 had reserved the right to make additional material available to the Soviet Government. The Swedish authorities had continued to test all clues bearing upon Wallenberg's sojourn in the Soviet Union. There had then come to the knowledge of the Swedish authorities a number of testimonies by persons having returned from Soviet captivity of the implication that Wallenberg after 1947 had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir. These testimonies, independent of each other, had all been obtained from direct contact between the persons in question and Swedish official representatives. The note concluded with the request that the Soviet Government make a prompt investigation for the purpose of determining whether Wallenberg had been staying in the Vladimir prison.

5. The Soviet reply to this request was received on March 6, 1959 (Appendix B). It was stated in the reply that the Soviet Government's memorandum of February 6, 1957 had contained all the information which had been obtained as the result of a careful and comprehensive control, and led to the conclusion that Wallenberg died in July 1947. The reply concluded with the declaration that a renewed investigation, made in accordance with the Swedish Government's wish, had not brought to light any new facts in the matter. The information mentioned in the Swedish note about Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir had not been confirmed.

In response to press inquiries, the Foreign Ministry on May 28, 1959, published a communiqué concerning this exchange of notes (Appendix C).

6. During the spring and summer of 1959 preparations were in progress for the eventually cancelled return visit to Sweden by Minister President KHRUSHCHEV which had been scheduled for August 1959. The Swedish Government informed the Soviet Embassy on May 8 that the Wallenberg affair would be brought up during the negotiations in connection with the visit.

7. On June 27, 1959, the Soviet Foreign Ministry made an oral statement to Ambassador Sohlman in reply to a letter which Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. Maj von Dardel, had written to Minister President Khrushchev. It was requested in the statement that Mrs. von Dardel be referred to the Soviet Government's memorandum of February 6, 1957 (Appendix D).

8. Irrespective of the negative Soviet replies, the Swedish representation of February 9, 1959, was followed up through the delivery on July 17, 1959 of a summary of the main testimonies which formed part of the Swedish material concerning Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir (Appendix E).

9. As is also seen from the communications exchanged during June and July 1959, the Swedish press particularly during the month of May 1959 carried a large number of articles on the Wallenberg case. In this connection

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

the Foreign Ministry as already stated issued a press communiqué on May 28, 1959, concerning the exchange of notes which had taken place earlier in the year. During the latter half of 1959 and in early 1960 there were also numerous articles in the press which caused inquiries to be made to the Ministry. On January 23, 1960, a new press release was issued (Appendix F), in which it was stated anew that the Swedish authorities were carefully testing all existing and newly incoming clues in the Wallenberg affair and that nothing new was to be added at that time over and beyond what had been accounted for in the press communiqué of May 28, 1959.

10. In the collection of documents of 1957 concerning the Wallenberg affair an account was given of the study of the then available material of evidence about Wallenberg's confinement to prison in the Soviet Union which had been made by former Justices of the Supreme Court Eklund and Lind. The work by the two Justices led to a written report which was submitted to the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm on March 10, 1956, as part of the material which at that time was made available by Sweden to the Soviet authorities. A corresponding study of the material which had transpired in support of the fact that Wallenberg had been in the Soviet Union after July 1947 and had then been confined to prison in Vladimir was made on the Ministry's orders by former Justices of the Supreme Court Gyllensvärd and Santesson. They stated in a report dated April 25, 1960, that in their opinion the investigation at hand, although not including full evidence in this respect, must under Swedish law be considered as making likely that Wallenberg had been alive at least in the early 1950's and had then been in prison in Vladimir (Appendix G).

11. Throughout this period, efforts were being made to elaborate the evidence as the basis for a renewed démarche to the Soviet Government. An important new testimony appeared in January 1961 in connection with a visit to Moscow by Professor Hanna Svartz. In a conversation with a prominent Soviet scientist she had, in response to a direct question, received the reply that the latter knew about Wallenberg, who was "in a very poor condition" and mentally ill. After Professor Svartz' informant had summoned a colleague, she had been given the advice by the latter to get in touch with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister SEMJONOV -- whom Professor Svartz had said she had known for a long time -- to seek permission for Wallenberg to be brought home -- "if he is still alive".

Professor Svartz in a memorandum has given an account of this conversation and of her subsequent contacts in Moscow.

12. Professor Svartz, who had tried in vain to see Deputy Foreign Minister Semjonov personally in Moscow, quickly informed the Swedish Government about what had happened. Following thorough considerations within the Cabinet, Prime Minister ERLANDER addressed a letter directly to Minister President Khrushchev containing a request that a Swedish physician be allowed immediately to travel to Moscow to decide in consultation with his Soviet colleagues the manner of transportation, medical care, etc.,

ECLASSIFIED Authority
ND 947008

in connection with a [illegible] Wallenberg to Sweden (Appendix II). The letter, which was dated February 9, 1961, was delivered on February 25, 1961, by Ambassador Sohlman at a personal call on Minister President Khrushchev. The latter, who had been informed in advance that the conversation would concern the Wallenberg affair, immediately and categorically declared that he had nothing new to add to the information given previously.

13. Professor Svartz for her part made various efforts to renew contact with her colleagues in Moscow. During a visit to Moscow in March 1961, at which she again met with her informant, she reverted to the question about Wallenberg. The informant then maintained that Professor Svartz had misunderstood him. He declared that prior to their conversation in January he had known nothing about Wallenberg.

After some time had past without any written reply to Prime Minister Erlander's letter having been received, Ambassador Sohlman was instructed to express to the Soviet Foreign Ministry an earnest expectation that such a reply would soon be delivered. This oral reminder was made on July 10, 1961. The Foreign Ministry then asserted that a reply to the letter had already been made, to which Ambassador Sohlman rejoined that Prime Minister Erlander after a written representation of this nature felt he had the right to expect a written reply.

14. During the months following this reminder, which neither led to any reply from the Soviet Government, the possibility was considered of seeking to find response from the highest Soviet quarters to the Swedish representations via Professor Svartz' Soviet contacts. In May 1962, Professor Svartz was invited to attend a medical congress in Moscow and then met anew with her original informant. The latter, however, rejected any conversation about Wallenberg and referred her to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

15. In connection with Soviet Ambassador GUSEV's transfer from Stockholm he was summoned to call on Prime Minister Erlander on August 17, 1962, and was asked upon his return to Moscow to forward to the Soviet Government and to Minister President Khrushchev personally a message containing an urgent appeal for a positive treatment of the Swedish representations concerning Wallenberg (Appendix I). Not even this new representation caused any reply from the Soviet Union.

16. After Foreign Minister Nilsson had been invited by Soviet Foreign Minister GROMYKO to pay a visit to Moscow in May 1963, the Foreign Ministry on April 17 informed the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm that the Swedish Foreign Minister had no concrete questions that he wished to bring up during his visit, with one exception, namely, the question about Wallenberg's fate.

At his first talk with Foreign Minister Gromyko on May 8, 1963, Foreign Minister NILSSON reminded him of Prime Minister Erlander's representations and declared that he wished to take up the question with

8

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

Minister President Khrushchev, [illegible] Minister Gromyko firmly advised against such a step which in his opinion must be entirely fruitless since there was nothing new to say in the matter. After Foreign Minister Nilsson on May 16 had been informed that time for a meeting with the Minister President had been set for the following day, he immediately confirmed to Foreign Minister Gromyko his previously declared intention to take up the Wallenberg question with the Minister President. This was also done at the meeting which took place on May 17, 1963. Foreign Minister Nilsson then referred to, among other things, Professor Svartz' testimony, and addressed an urgent appeal to the Minister President for assistance in clarifying Wallenberg's fate. The Minister President declared that if Wallenberg had existed he would have been returned to Sweden. He regretted that he had nothing to add over and beyond what had previously been told by the Soviet Government.

17. During Foreign Minister Gromyko's return visit to Sweden at the middle of March 1964 there was a conversation between him and Prime Minister Erlander which was devoted almost exclusively to the Wallenberg affair. The Prime Minister pointed to the great importance of the affair to Swedish-Soviet relations and requested that the Soviet Government make a further attempt to trace Wallenberg's fate, under the guidance of available information. He also proposed that a meeting be arranged between Professor Svartz and her informant, to gain further clarity about that testimony. Foreign Minister Gromyko replied that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union, that no further trace had been found after him, and that nothing was to be added. Professor Svartz' testimony must depend on some misunderstanding. The Soviet scientist in question had categorically denied that he had spoken the way it had been alleged. Perhaps he would be prepared himself to make a declaration to Professor Svartz to this effect.

Some time after this conversation, Professor Svartz received a letter from her informant, dated April 29, 1964. In his letter he stated that at the conversation in January 1961 he had said that he knew nothing about Wallenberg, had never heard his name, and had not the slightest idea whether or not he was alive. The content of this letter as well as Professor Svartz' reply by letter of May 2nd, 1964, are accounted for in Professor Svartz' memorandum.

18. In an interpellation on March 3, 1964, Mr. OHLIN asked Foreign Minister Nilsson whether he would provide the Riksdag with an account of the development of the Wallenberg affair since the publication of the Foreign Ministry's White Paper of 1957 -- in so far as certain information must not be kept secret for special reasons -- and also give information on what measures the Government planned to take to convince the Soviet Government of the necessity of a more effective search for Wallenberg and his whereabouts during different periods after the war.

The Foreign Minister's reply was given in the Riksdag on April 3, 1964 (Appendix J). It was stated in the reply, among other things, that the Government had sought to exhaust every suitable possibility to underscore

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

to the Soviet authorities the importance of having clarity achieved concerning Wallenberg's fate. However, the material which in recent years had been presented to the Soviet authorities and the details of the representations which had been made were not of a character to make it possible to make them public in this connection. Yet, all representations had been met by the Soviet Government with the reply that there was nothing to add beyond what had previously been stated by the Soviet Government. In conclusion, Foreign Minister Nilsson confirmed that the Swedish Government did not look upon Wallenberg's cause as being finished but would continue its efforts to create clarity about his fate.

19. On account of Minister President Khrushchev's impending visit to Sweden, Ambassador JARRING had a conversation in Moscow on May 26, 1964, with the chief of the Scandinavian Division in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, KOVALJOV. During this conversation, the Swedish request was advanced anew that the Soviet Government take up the investigation in the Wallenberg affair. With reference to this conversation, Ambassador Jarring was summoned on June 11, 1964, to call on Deputy Foreign Minister ORLOV and then received an oral statement on [illegible]

The Soviet authorities had carried out the most minute investigation in the Wallenberg case because of the conversation with Kovaljov. The result of this investigation was the same as had been presented in the memorandum of February 6, 1957, in which the circumstances of Wallenberg's death had been stated. There were no further circumstances whatsoever that could bring about any news in this matter. The assertions by some persons that Wallenberg was supposed to have been alive after 1947 were either due to mistakes, or else they reflected the efforts of certain circles to complicate relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden. Wallenberg had not, after 1947, been in any hospital, not prison, or in any other place. For the part of the Soviet Union, there was no doubt whatsoever that Wallenberg died on July 17, 1947, in the Ljubljanskaya Prison. Since all possibilities for investigating Wallenberg's fate had consequently been completely exhausted, the Soviet Government saw no further reason for engaging itself any longer in this question. Any return to a discussion on this regrettable fact belonging to the past could only cause harm to Swedish-Soviet relations.

20. During Minister President Khrushchev's official visit to Sweden on June 22-27, 1964, the Wallenberg affair was brought up by the Swedish Government on several occasions. The main discussion took place during a private conversation between Prime Minister Erlander and Minister President Khrushchev, in the presence of Foreign Minister Nilsson and Minister PALME, immediately after the governmental negotiations on June 23, 1964.

Prime Minister Erlander underscored the great importance which was attached on the Swedish side to the Wallenberg question, and pointed to the necessity of at last bringing about clarity on this outstanding question, in order to create thereby better relations between the two countries.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

The Prime Minister thereupon gave an account of Professor Svartz' testimony, and stressed the great confidence which he personally had in her. The Swedish Government was aware of the fact that the Soviet scientist had asserted that there had been a misunderstanding. Since there were thus two contradictory opinions on what had occurred, it would be necessary to arrange a meeting between the two scientists in order to gain clarity.

Minister President Khrushchev reacted with a declaration that he could not have imagined that the Wallenberg question would be brought up anew by the Swedish Government. He declared that Wallenberg was not to be found in the Soviet Union. This he had already sharply made clear to Ambassador Gohlman. The Swedish Government must realize that the Soviet Union naturally would extradite Wallenberg if he was alive, irrespective of his physical or mental status. The Soviet Union had extradited and repatriated all sorts of people. What interest would the Soviet Union have in keeping Wallenberg? Professor Svartz' statement was founded on sheer misunderstanding. Her Soviet informant, to whom she said Wallenberg mentioned, had never heard anything about the Wallenberg affair; he was not aware of the exchange of letters which had taken place between the two Governments. It must all be a misunderstanding because of poor knowledge of a foreign language. As far as the Soviet Government was concerned the matter was finished. If there was a desire on Professor Svartz' part for a meeting between the two scientists through private channels, the Soviet Government could not make any objections. When the Prime Minister gratefully seized upon this statement, the Minister President declared that the Soviet Government neither recommended nor advised against such a confrontation.

The Minister President added that many deeply tragic things had happened during the STALIN period. One could not expect of him to account for the Stalin period. He did not wish to expose himself to this interrogation, with a number of questions which had been replied to long ago. The Soviet Government had made extensive investigations and had given clear replies concerning Wallenberg, and yet the Swedish Government did not seem to rely on them.

Prime Minister Erlander emphasized that he had wished to take this opportunity to discuss, openly and in confidence, a question of considerable importance to the relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Swedish public opinion would certainly find it very difficult to understand why the Soviet Government objected to further investigations in order to seek clarity.

At private conversations with the Minister President later during his visit Prime Minister Erlander repeatedly reverted to the question and further developed [illegible] new in point of fact transpired then. The Minister President declared himself to be sincerely sorry that the Soviet Government did not have access to any material whereby this regrettable subject of contention between the Soviet Union and Sweden could be brought to an end.

11

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

In a special [illegible] statement on the Wallenberg question which was made public at the Prime Minister's press conference on June 2[illegible], 1[illegible], it was said that the Soviet Government had held to its earlier declaration that Wallenberg was not to be found in the Soviet Union. The Swedish Government felt deep disappointment that the Soviet Government had not felt itself capable of doing anything more in this matter. Despite the fact that the many representations made by the Government after the reply made by the Soviet Government in 19[illegible]7 had been fruitless, the Swedish Government would not give up its efforts (Appendix K).

21. During the months immediately following upon Minister President Khrushchev's visit, various possibilities were considered for bringing about through private channels, for example through the agency of different scientists, a meeting between Professor Svartz and her Soviet informant. However, these efforts did not produce any result.

22. Minister President KOSYGIN took office in October 19[illegible]. In early 19[illegible]5 a representation was addressed to him on the Wallenberg question. This was done in the form of a letter from Prime Minister Erlander dated February 11, 19[illegible]5, following a survey of the earlier treatment of the case, and with reference to, among other things, the testimonies according to which Wallenberg had been alive in the Soviet Union at a considerably later date than the stated year of death 19[illegible]7, in prison in Vladimir as well as in a Soviet hospital, the letter concluded with an appeal to the Minister President that he personally bring about such a testing of all phases of the Wallenberg question and of the information made available by the Swedish Government as to make it possible to gain clarity (Appendix L).

The letter was delivered by Ambassador Jarring at a call on Minister President Kosygin on March 4, 19[illegible]5. The latter then declared that he had carefully read the Soviet file on Wallenberg. He could not arrive at any conclusion other than that stated by the investigations, namely, that Wallenberg was not alive but died in prison in Moscow under the circumstances and at the time stated in the file. A reply to this effect would be made to the Prime Minister's representation.

With regard to Professor Svartz' contacts, the Minister President declared that the Soviet authorities never made the statements attributed to him by Professor Svartz. He had no objection to Ambassador Jarring himself having this confirmed at a personal meeting with the scientist.

23. Such a meeting with the Soviet scientist was brought about on May 11, 19[illegible]5. During this conversation, which took place in the presence of a representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the informant confirmed to Ambassador Jarring that Professor Svartz had had long talk with him in May 19[illegible]1 concerning topics connected with Wallenberg and interests. In conclusion, she had said that she would be in touch privately [illegible] Ambassador Jarring and the Swedish authorities who were really [illegible]

SECRET

12 4

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

[illegible] in the Swedish Diplomatic Service for quite a long time, but left it to have the latter released. Professor Svartz then mentioned the name of the man, but the latter said at that time never heard this name and had no [illegible] concerned. He had recommended Professor Svartz to address herself to high persons in the Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Hamilton recalled that Professor Svartz had said she had learnt from her informant that Wallenberg was alive but in poor condition and was in hospital. The informant could not vouch for the correctness of this information and declared that it was impossible to him how Professor Svartz could have misunderstood him so completely. Perhaps it was due to the fact that his knowledge of the German language -- in which their conversation had been held -- was not so good. Because of this, Professor Svartz could have interpreted words like "if he is alive" or "if he is sick" not as conditional sentences but as statements of fact.

Ambassador [illegible] told the two testimonies stood against each other. He said he believed that it would be of great use if a meeting could be arranged between the informant, Professor Svartz and himself, where an opportunity was given [illegible] to discuss the matter. The informant declared that he failed to understand what purpose such a meeting would serve, but in the end, in reply to a direct question, he declared that he would be prepared to participate.

2. During a visit to Prime Minister Erlander on [illegible] 13, 1957, Soviet Ambassador [illegible] declared that on account of the Prime Minister's letter to Minister [illegible] of February 11, 1957, he had been instructed to state that the Soviet Government in its note of February [illegible], 1957, had made it clear that [illegible] dies in 1947. The investigations which had now been made had confirmed that this was the case. Professor Hamilton's testimony must [illegible] on a misunderstanding.

Prime Minister Erlander [illegible] intended to take up the question during his impending [illegible] visit to Moscow. He pointed out that the Soviet Government must, [illegible] the Swedish Government attached extraordinary importance to the matter and that Swedish public opinion demanded an answer to it.

3. During Prime Minister Erlander's official visit to the Soviet Union on June 17-17, 1957, the Wallenberg question was taken up at the governmental negotiations held on June 11 and June 17. By way of introduction, the Prime Minister said he wished to establish that bilateral Swedish-Soviet relations were favourably affected by the fact that the Wallenberg question had not yet been solved. The Prime Minister then summarized in three points the further information and replies from the Soviet Government which he desired.

a) The Soviet Government had denied the existence of a detention centre [illegible] person by the name of Wallenberg, dead in July 1947, which it was considered might be helpful to look into in referring to Wallenberg. It seemed to be important in later statements to the Soviet Government on [illegible] information now [illegible] certainty. In the

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

[illegible] allegations which have been made by prisoners of war who have returned from the Soviet Union and according to which Wallenberg had been in prison in Vladimir after 1945. These testimonies had been studied by prominent Swedish jurists, who had come to the conclusion that, even if full evidence was not at hand, it is likely that Wallenberg had been alive at least at the beginning of the 1950's and had then been in prison in Vladimir.

c) Professor Svartz' testimony concerning her conversation in Moscow with a Soviet scientist in early January 1951 had been stated by the latter as being due to misunderstanding. This question must be clarified.

The discussion at the two negotiations came to deal mainly with these Swedish demands. Minister President Kosygin stated that after receipt of the Prime Minister's letter he had ordered a new investigation. He had received documents giving the date of death and information that Wallenberg was cremated and was not alive. The Swedish Government had been informed of this. There existed no further material and no personal file on Wallenberg. Why it was not known. Nor were there any Soviet witnesses. If Wallenberg was alive he would be found very soon. It was known who were in prisons and in hospitals. A Chief of Government could soon find a living man but not a dead one. How could the Swedish Government seriously believe that the Soviet authorities were keeping Wallenberg in the Soviet Union? Why should they keep him? The Minister President said he realized that the matter was a difficult and complicated one for the Swedish Government and for Wallenberg's family. However, the Soviet Government had done everything and had no more to add.

The testimonies by the repatriated prisoners of war had no bearing. Professor Svartz' informant had declared that he had never heard of Wallenberg and that the misunderstanding must be due to language difficulties. The Prime Minister's request for a meeting between Professor Svartz and her informant, the Minister President said, he was prepared to comply with, even though he considered the measure meaningless.

In the course of the continued exchange of views, both sides reverted to the stands already stated. The Minister President dwelt at length on the conditions which prevailed during the war and the time immediately thereafter. The Prime Minister repeated with sharpness the demand that exhaustive material be made available to shed light on the question in its entirety. The purpose was to have a complete account on all the points where there was great obscurity at an impartial study. The Prime Minister expressed his satisfaction that the Minister President had endorsed a meeting for Professor Svartz, but regretted that the replies to his other requests had been negative.

2. In accordance with what had been agreed during Prime Minister Erlander's official visit, a consultation took place in Moscow on July 6,

14

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

1965, between Professor Svartz and her informant. Present without taking part in the conversation were Ambassador Jarring and two officials from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, of whom the one served as interpreter. The exchange of views, which is accounted for in detail in Professor Svartz' memorandum, ended in that statement stood against statement.

15 pp

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDICES TO CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

APPENDIX A

Note delivered by Ambassador SCHLEGAN in Moscow to Deputy Foreign Minister ZACHAROV on February 9, 1952.

In its Note to the Soviet Government of February 19, 1957 the Swedish Government reserved the right to put at the disposal of the Soviet Government any additional material concerning Secretary of Legation Raoul WALLENBARG, born August 4, 1912, that was considered by the Government to be of importance for further investigations in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish authorities have continued to examine carefully all clues having a bearing on the whereabouts of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. In so doing, it has come to their notice that statements have been made by several persons returning from Soviet imprisonment that after 1947 Wallenberg was transferred to the prison in Vladimir where he was detained in the isolation ward of the sick (Corpus II). These quite independent statements have all been received in direct contact between the person in question and representatives of Swedish authorities.

The Swedish Government urges the Soviet Government to make a speedy investigation in order to determine whether Wallenberg has been detained in the Vladimir Prison.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX B

Note from the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union to the Swedish Embassy in Moscow, March 6, 1959.

The Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union assures the Swedish Embassy of its consideration and in response to the Embassy's Note of February 9 this year has the honor to provide the following information.

In the Embassy's Note it is stated that, according to information by persons who have left the Soviet Union, the Swedish citizen R. WALLENBERG after 1947 was detained in prison at Vladimir, and the Swedish Government's request is presented that an investigation be made for the purpose of verifying this information.

In this connection, the Ministry has the honor to state that its memorandum of February 6, 1957 contained all information concerning R. Wallenberg, which had been received as a result of a thorough and comprehensive check and which resulted in the conclusion that R. Wallenberg died in July 1947. A renewed investigation made in accordance with the Swedish Government's request has not brought to light any fresh information relative to the case and has shown that the information referred to in the Embassy's Note about R. Wallenberg's detention in the Vladimir prison has not been confirmed.

17 Hb

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

	EUR-6	
IM/R 1	NEA	AF
ARA	EUR	FC
NEA	CU	INR 5
E	P 1	IO 2
L	FBO	AID
S/S 29	G 1	S/P 1
AGR	COM	FRB
INT	LAB	TAR
TR	XMB	AIR 5
ARMY 3	CIA 10	NAVY 3
OSD 31	USIA 8	NSA 3
		ASC 6

AIRGRAM

XR SL 15-1 SWE
FOR RM USE ONLY

A-210
NO.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

XR SECRET
HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State 1965 SEP 23 AM 9 57

INFO : GOTEBORG, REYKJAVIK, OSLO, HELSINKI, COPENHAGEN, MOSCOW.

RM/AN
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

G/PM 4 02102105
1

FROM : Amembassy STOCKHOLM DATE: September 24, 1965.

SUBJECT: Statement by Prime Minister on WALLENBERG Affair

REF :

1965 SEP 28 PM 4 39

COPYFLO-PDR

SUMMARY

The recently released Swedish White Paper on the case of Raoul WALLENBERG is a surprisingly strong effort to put pressure on the Soviets to be more cooperative in the matter. The White Paper also needs to be seen in the domestic political context as an attempt by the Government to reply to opposition criticism that it has not been active enough in pursuing the question with the USSR. While the Wallenberg affair will continue to be a definite irritant in Swedish-Soviet relations, it will not affect the operation of Swedish neutrality policy.

There is enclosed an Embassy translation of a statement made by Prime Minister Tage ERLANDER on September 16 on the occasion of the release of the Swedish Government's White Paper on the case of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Hungary in 1944 during the Soviet advance into that country. The White Paper released to the press comprises three sections: the Prime Minister's statement enclosed with this airgram, a chronological recitation of the history of the Wallenberg affair, and a series of documents bearing upon the subject, such as letters from Erlander to KHRUSHCHEV and KOSYGIN. The chronological account, together with the documentation (both of which are rather long), will be submitted separately as soon as the Embassy has been able to complete the translations.

FORM DS-323 4-62

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY
☒ In ☐ Out

Drafted by: POL:GHAndrews:

Contents and Classification Approved by: Chargé TCMcCameron, Jr.

Clearances:

POL: JWHolsay, Jr.

18

CLASSIFIED Authority
ID 947008

The Wallenberg case has been the most persistent issue of contention between Sweden and the USSR since the war. In addition, it has been a domestic political issue in Sweden. The bourgeois opposition has criticized the Social Democratic Government for not doing enough to clear up the mystery, and has urged the Government to make public the evidence available to it showing that Wallenberg was alive after August 1947, the date on which he is alleged by the Soviets to have died in Ljubljanka prison. The Government resisted these pressures on the grounds that to release the information would antagonize the Soviets and thereby reduce the chances of obtaining Wallenberg's release if he were actually still alive.

After the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to Sweden in June 1964, and during the campaign before the elections in September of that year, there was continued agitation by the bourgeois opposition for the Government to issue a White Paper which would put public pressure on the Soviets to be more cooperative and forthcoming in their investigations in the Wallenberg case. The Embassy was informed confidentially at the time that Khrushchev in his talks with Erlander last June was extremely unreasonable and obdurate, and was very annoyed at Erlander's persistence in the matter. However, the Government still refused to agree to opposition demands for the release of its confidential documents, feeling that the time was not yet ripe, and that further efforts should be made with the Soviets behind the scenes. Subsequently, (which has only just been revealed through the publication of the White Paper), Prime Minister Erlander wrote to Premier Kosygin on the subject on February 11, 1965 (receiving a negative reply from the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm). During Erlander's visit to the Soviet Union in June of this year, he again took up the Wallenberg case with Kosygin but without any result. It was at the conclusion of this trip apparently that Erlander decided to accede to the proposal of a White Paper, and rumors to this effect appeared in the press in July.

When the Government actually did issue its White Paper, three months later, the leaders of the opposition were not given an opportunity to study it ahead of time, but were presented with copies of it in a meeting of the Foreign Relations Council just a couple of hours before its release to the press. By releasing the White Paper in this fashion without prior consultation with the opposition, Erlander presumably intended to forestall any future opposition claim that the Government had acted upon the advice of the opposition,

CLASSIFIED Authority
ID 947008

as well as to stress to the Soviet Union that the White Paper represents a considered step by the Government, acting upon its own initiative. The opposition leaders on the Council protested this mode of operation and refused to give their assent to the White Paper (on the theory that there might be additional documentation which should have been included in it), and requested that the Government make available to them the entire file on Wallenberg. Prime Minister Erlander has replied that the opposition is welcome to examine the Government's voluminous dossier on the case. There is another meeting of the Foreign Relations Council scheduled for October 1, at which time the opposition will probably express its satisfaction with the White Paper. In fact, the opposition press has been practically unanimous in commending Erlander for having pursued the case with such tenacity through the years, despite Soviet denials. However, the opposition will presumably insist that the Wallenberg affair not be shelved and that Sweden continue to make strenuous efforts to clarify the matter.

The White Paper contained one sensational new piece of evidence in the form of a statement by a respected and internationally known Swedish doctor, Professor Nanna SVARTZ, who said that while on a visit to Moscow in January 1961 she had learned from a Soviet professor that Wallenberg was then still alive but confined to a mental institution. This information was immediately communicated by Professor Svartz to Prime Minister Erlander and it has formed the basis for a series of Swedish representations to the Soviets ever since, although the information was subsequently retracted by Professor Svartz's informant under what appeared to be pressure from Soviet officials.

As for Erlander's statement itself, it is a surprisingly strong condemnation of Soviet behaviour, as can be seen from the following excerpts:

> "The fate of Raoul Wallenberg has deeply engaged Swedish opinion...We have sought to convince the Soviet leadership of the extraordinary seriousness with which Swedish quarters look upon this question. An essential part of our negotiations with the Soviet leaders during this time has come to concern the Wallenberg case. Unfortunately, the result has been negative. The Soviet leaders firmly assert that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union -- either in prison, in hospital, or somewhere else....We have not achieved the result we have sought. Today, we make public our account....In a democratic country, the individual citizen should be able to rest assured that the community will spare no

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

efforts for his protection. As long as there is a possibility, this effort must continue and be pursued. In its effort to find a solution to the Wallenberg case, the Government has felt the support of a unanimous Swedish opinion."

Conclusion:

The Government's White Paper, including Erlander's statement, represents an effort to put public pressure on the Soviets, while at the same time seeking to avoid giving undue offense. However, it is in effect also an admission of despair on the part of the Government that there can be a successful resolution of the Wallenberg case. In a sense, it is more of a gesture towards Swedish public opinion. However, Erlander specifically stated that "as long as there is a possibility, this effort must continue and be pursued", so the case is not considered to be publicly closed, and will continue to be an irritant between Sweden and the USSR. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that whatever the frictions in Swedish-Soviet relations engendered by the Wallenberg affair, the Social Democratic Government is highly unlikely to let them affect its concept of Sweden's neutral and non-aligned role in the East-West conflict.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim

George R. Andrews
Second Secretary of Embassy

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

PRIME MINISTER ERLANDER'S STATEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1965.

(In connection with release of the Government's White Paper)

The fate of Raoul WALLENBERG has deeply engaged Swedish opinion. He was arrested and carried away by a foreign Power while in diplomatic service for Sweden. His heroic achievements to save Hungarian Jews from brutal persecutions by German and Hungarian Nazis have aroused deep admiration and affection. We have had proof that he was in prison in the Soviet Union. This is the background for the intensive Swedish efforts to find out his whereabouts and have him sent home.

In 1957, the Foreign Ministry made public an exhaustive collection of documents concerning Raoul Wallenberg, together with commentaries concerning his captivity in the Soviet Union. Allow me to make a short recapitulation.

In March 1944, after the German troops had marched into Hungary, a Swedish relief action was started for the Hungarian Jews. Raoul Wallenberg was assigned to the Legation in Budapest in July 1944 to lead the relief action under the direct supervision of the Chief of Mission, Minister DANIELSSON. He carried a Swedish diplomatic passport and enjoyed diplomatic immunity. He worked untiringly, with his own life at stake, to save Jews from Nazi persecution. He saved human lives by the thousands.

By the middle of January 1945, that part of Budapest where the Jews protected through the Swedish relief action were living fell in the hands of the Soviet troops. On January 16, the Soviet Foreign Ministry advised that Wallenberg was under the protection of the Russian troops.

The earlier White Paper [1957] contains detailed material on all the Swedish démarches which were made at that time and during the years to follow, to clarify Wallenberg's whereabouts and to have him transferred to Sweden. They were all fruitless. I wish to recall in particular that the Soviet Government in August 1947 informed us that as a result of a careful investigation it had been established that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and that he was unknown to the Soviet authorities.

Between 1947 and 1951 no essentially new facts in the

ECLASSIFIED Authority
ND 947008

Wallenberg affair reached the Swedish Foreign Ministry. But in so far as foreign prisoners began to be sent home from the Soviet Union there appeared definite reports about Wallenberg being held in prison in Moscow. This prompted a new long series of Swedish démarches, similarly without result. In April 1956, Minister of the Interior Gunnar HEDLUND and I visited the Soviet Union. We had then the opportunity to present directly to the Soviet Union's Government an exhaustive account of the Swedish views. As a matter of fact, the talks primarily centered on the Wallenberg case. At the end of our talks, the representatives of the Soviet Government -- including BULGANIN, KHRUSHCHEV and MOLOTOV -- promised that a new extensive investigation concerning Wallenberg's fate would be made because of the evidence which had been collected and presented by Sweden.

On February 6, 1957, came the Russian reply. Its implication was as follows: in the course of the extensive Soviet investigations a document had been found according to which Raoul Wallenberg had died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in Moscow on July 17, 1947. This had been told by the head of the health service in the prison, SMOLTSOV, to the chief of the Soviet security service, ABAKUMOV. The latter, it was stated in the Russian reply, had previously supplied the Soviet Foreign Ministry with false information. Abakumov was executed in connection with the purge within the Security Police following STALIN's death.

The Swedish Government's reaction to this reply was that it seemed difficult to believe that all documentation concerning Wallenberg's stay in Soviet prisons other than the document mentioned would be extinct. The Swedish Government reserved the right to submit any further material concerning Wallenberg that could be of importance for a continued investigation in the Soviet Union.

During the years which have followed since then, we have pursued our search and our efforts. We have left no trace unexplored, however vague it may have seemed. We have seized upon every opportunity to bring up the question, through diplomatic channels or by personal contacts. Intensive checking of all material and thorough internal considerations have taken place all the time.

The collection of documents now being published aims at providing a comprehensive picture of what has happened since the earlier White Paper was published. Thus, it contains

ECLASSIFIED Authority
ND 947008

the texts of the notes exchanged with the Soviet Union since 1957. It accounts for the various conversations which we have had with members of the Soviet Government during this period, particularly my talks with Khrushchev in the summer of 1964 and with KOSYGIN in June of this year. Furthermore, the White Paper contains material about the testimonies on which we have founded our representations in recent years. These testimonies refer to two different periods of time.

First, it concerns the reports that Wallenberg during the 1950's had been in prison in Vladimir. We have sought to make contact with the prisoners of war returning from the Soviet Union who could be expected to have been in Vladimir during this period. All of the information obtained from them which could be placed in direct or indirect connection with Raoul Wallenberg has been the subject of testing. A collective judgment of the weight of this information was made in 1959 by Justices of the Supreme Court GYLLENSWÄRD and SANTESSON. Their pronouncement, which is included in the material now presented, is to the effect that in their opinion, and under Swedish law, the investigation at hand, although not containing full evidence in this respect, must be held as making likely that Wallenberg was alive at least during the early 1950's and that he was then in prison in Vladimir.

Second, the White Paper contains /new/ testimony which appeared in January 1961. Professor Nana SVARTZ on a visit to Moscow had a conversation about Raoul Wallenberg with a prominent Soviet scientist. According to her testimony, the latter on her direct question then made a statement to the effect that Wallenberg was still alive. Professor Svartz has written a separate account, which forms part of the White Paper, about this statement and about her subsequent contacts with the Soviet scientist.

These testimonies have formed the basis for our recurring representations to the Soviet Government. We have concentrated our efforts to the opportunities when there have been possibilities for contact on the highest level. For an initiative from the highest quarters in the Soviet Union has seemed to be the absolute prerequisite for achieving clarity about the fate of Wallenberg and for having him returned to Sweden. During these contacts we have accounted for our material and for our views. We have sought to convince the Soviet leadership of the extraordinary seriousness with which Swedish quarters look upon this question.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

An essential part of our negotiations with the Soviet leaders during this time has come to concern the Wallenberg case.

Unfortunately, the result has been negative. The Soviet leaders firmly assert that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union -- either in prison, in hospital, or somewhere else. They persist that no material whatsoever exists concerning Wallenberg over and beyond the brief notation about his death in 1947 which we were told about in the Soviet reply of 1957. Repeated new investigations are said to have been made because of our representations, but no new material whatsoever has been uncovered. It is being stated that Wallenberg was never in Vladimir and that the statements by the Soviet scientist to Professor Svartz have been misinterpreted. It is being held forth that there is no reason whatsoever why the Soviet Union should detain Wallenberg, in whatever condition he may be, and reference is being made in this connection to all of the prisoners of war and others who have been allowed to return from the Soviet Union in recent years. The Russians express their regret about Raoul Wallenberg's fate, and call to mind in this connection all of the tragedies which followed in the wake of the war.

We have not achieved the result we have sought. Today, we make public our account.

All of the efforts made by Sweden in this case have naturally been motivated by Raoul Wallenberg's contribution to relieve suffering people and by consideration for his family. But this engagement and these efforts also have a wider aspect. In a democratic country, the individual citizen should be able to rest assured that the community will spare no efforts for his protection. As long as there is a possibility, this effort must continue and be pursued. In its effort to find a solution to the Wallenberg case, the Government has felt the support of a unanimous Swedish opinion.

Translation: Nils Moller.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX C

Press Release from the Foreign Ministry, May 28, 1959.

In its note to the Soviet Government of February 19, 1957 the Swedish Government stated that it reserved the right to put at the disposal of the Soviet authorities any additional material concerning Raoul WALLENBERG that was regarded as being of importance for further investigations in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish authorities have continued to check carefully every fact that might have a bearing on the whereabouts of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. In doing so, it has come to their attention that assertions have been made by several persons returning from imprisonment in the Soviet Union that after 1947 Wallenberg was detained in a prison at Vladimir, about 200 kilometers east of Moscow.

In view of these statements the Swedish Government, in a Note handed over to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 9, 1959, urged that an investigation be made to determine whether or not Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison.

The Soviet Government replied in a Note of March 6, 1959, that it had undertaken the investigations requested in the Swedish Note but that no fresh information relevant to the case had been brought to light, nor had the Swedish Government's information about Wallenberg's detention at Vladimir been confirmed.

UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX 9

Verbal information given by Ambassador FODIONOV of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union to Ambassador SOHLMAN in Moscow, June 27, 1959.

The Foreign Minister has instructed me to give you the following information concerning Mr. Raoul WALLENBERG. At the end of May 1959 the Swedish press published articles stating that the Swedish citizen Raoul WALLENBERG was still in the Soviet Union. In these articles one referred to some so called witnesses, who reportedly should have seen Mr. Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union after 1947. Because of these pieces of Swedish information I find it necessary to inform you of the following. In its aide-mémoire of February 6, 1957 the Foreign Ministry stated, as a result of a thorough and complete investigation made upon the request of the Swedish Government in 1957, that it had been established that Mr. Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947. The pieces of information to which Swedish papers refer are all made up.

The Foreign Ministry requests that what I have now said be reported to Mr. Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. VON DARDEL, who has turned to Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV with an inquiry about the fate of her son.

At the same time on the part of the Soviet Union the hope is expressed that Sweden on her part with respect to the Raoul Wallenberg matter may assume an attitude that makes it impossible for certain elements in the future to use this question for the purpose of poisoning Soviet-Swedish relations.

UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX B

Memorandum delivered to the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union on July 18, 1959.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry has received the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information concerning Raoul WALLENBERG which was given to Ambassador SOHLMAN on June 27. Reference was then made to certain pieces of information published in the Swedish press in May on Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts in the Soviet Union, which are declared to be simply made-up. For this reason the Foreign Ministry wants to stress that the Ministry on May 28 in reply to questions from the press made a short statement about the inquiry made by the Swedish Embassy on February 9 and the reply by the Soviet Foreign Ministry on March 6, 1959. The Ministry has no reason to comment on any additional information published by the Swedish press on this matter. In order to avoid misunderstandings as to the material on which the Swedish inquiry was based, however, the Ministry finds it necessary to give the following more detailed information concerning certain evidence included in this material.

1. The Swiss citizen E. BRUGGER, born January 22, 1903, who was detained in Soviet prisons during the years 1946-1958, has stated that he was in contact with Raoul Wallenberg through tapping in the Corpus II of the Vladimir prison at the turn of the month July/August 1954. Several other prisoners who have returned from the Soviet Union have confirmed that Brugger during the time of his imprisonment talked about this contact with Wallenberg.

2. An Austrian citizen, who spent the period 1945-55 in Soviet prisons, has declared that he had shared a cell with Wallenberg in Corpus II of the Vladimir prison. When the proper Soviet prison officer noticed the Austrian in Wallenberg's cell, the Austrian had immediately been removed from the cell and thereafter at several occasions been asked not to disclose anything about this meeting with the Swede.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

3. Two German citizens, H.F. MÖLLE and G. REHLKAMPFF, born June 11, 1917 and June 19, 1903, who were detained in Soviet prisons during 1950-1956 and 1945-1955, have each separately stated that they learned on different occasions through one and the same co-prisoner in the Vladimir prison that Wallenberg was in Corpus II in Vladimir at the beginning of the 1950's. This Soviet co-prisoner has been characterized as a trustworthy and reliable person by a great number of former prisoners who have returned from Vladimir.

Naturally the Foreign Ministry must attach great importance to statements of such a detailed character which independently of each other tell that Wallenberg during certain years in the 1950's was detained in a certain section of a certain prison. The Foreign Ministry does not believe that there is reason to assume that these statements were made with the obvious intention of spreading untruthful information. Nor does it appear likely that all statements could be ascribed to confusion of names or slip of memory. This is the reason why the Foreign Ministry considered it necessary to try to throw light upon the question of the fate of Wallenberg through inquiry to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

With respect to the expressed wish in the message of the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the Swedish Government in the future assume an attitude towards the Wallenberg case that cannot be utilized for the purpose of disturbing Swedish-Soviet relations, the Foreign Ministry should like only to stress that the Swedish Government's only motive in this case has been and is to procure light as to the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. If this happens, this will remove a serious irritative factor in Swedish-Soviet relations. In this connection the Foreign Ministry wishes to call attention to the fact that the Soviet Foreign Ministry in its memorandum of February 6, 1957, did not express itself more precisely as to what had happened to Wallenberg in the Soviet Union than to state that on account of what had been reported in the memorandum referred to the conclusion ought to be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Finally, the Foreign Ministry wishes to confirm that Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, has been informed of the content in the Ministry's memorandum of June 27, 1959.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX 5

Press Release from the Foreign Ministry, January 23, 1960.

As pointed out several times the Swedish authorities check carefully all existing and new facts in the WALLENBERG case. That this still is the case is shown most recently in the press release of May 28, 1959. In that release, an account was given of a Swedish inquiry to the Soviet Government whether Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison and the reply to this question. In addition to what was reported in this press release there is at present nothing to be added.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

ANNEX 2

Statement by Supreme Court Justices GYLLENSWÄRD and SANTESSON, April 25, 1960.

Raoul WALLENBERG, Secretary of Legation at the Royal Swedish mission in Budapest, was taken in Soviet custody in January 1945 and later taken as prisoner to the Soviet Union.

In a memorandum delivered on February 6, 1957 the Soviet Government, on grounds of certain investigations, stated that because of the investigation referred to the conclusion ought to be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Reports have, however, been received indicating Wallenberg was alive even after the mentioned time and was detained in prison in Vladimir.

The undersigned have studied a great number of records in the Foreign Ministry of statements by persons who earlier lived in Soviet captivity, as well as other recorded statements and other documents.

The statements have been given by Finnish, French, Swiss, German and Austrian citizens and by stateless persons. Most statements have been given before officers of the Swedish Foreign Service or the Swedish national police.

The records are made with great care and do not give rise to the assumption that the statements were made after leading questions or other circumstances which might have influenced the content. The statements contain a great amount of information the correctness of which it was possible to check and they support each other.

According to our opinion the present investigation must according to Swedish law -- although it does not include full evidence in this respect -- be considered to make it likely that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950's and then was detained in prison in Vladimir.

Stockholm, April 25, 1960.

Per Santesson
former Supreme Court Justice and
President of Section of the
Supreme Court

Hagnar Gyllenswärd
former Supreme Court Justice and
President of the Supreme Court

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX B

Letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER to Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV, February 2, 1961.

Dear Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

As you certainly recall, during my visit to Moscow in the spring 1956 we talked about the Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG who disappeared in Budapest at the end of the war. I stressed that the question concerning the fate of Wallenberg occupied Swedish public opinion to a high degree and that the Swedish Government wished to do everything in its power to throw light upon his fate. The Soviet Union on its part promised to make investigations and declared that Wallenberg would of course be permitted to return home if he was in the Soviet Union. In 1957 we were informed of the result so far of the investigations. Sweden on her part declared at a later occasion that the Swedish Government reserved the right to submit any additional material concerning Wallenberg which the Swedish Government considered to be of importance for continued investigations in the Soviet Union.

I now wish to inform you that I have been informed by a Swedish physician, Professor Hanna SVARTZ, who visited Moscow at the end of January 1961, invited to lecture there on her research results, that Wallenberg was alive at that time and that he was a patient in a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. Mrs Svartz got the information from an internationally known, prominent representative of Soviet medical science.

Foreign Minister UNDEN and I have discussed the most suitable way of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden. We have found that the best would be if a Swedish physician was permitted to come to Moscow and discuss with his Soviet colleagues the way of transportation, medical care, etc.

Yours very respectfully,

Tage Erlander

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX I

Verbal information given by Prime Minister ERLANDER to Soviet Ambassador GUSEV, August 17, 1962.

During a call on the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. KHRUSHCHEV, on February 25, 1961, Ambassador SOHLMAN handed over to him a letter from me, dated February 9. In this letter it was stated that I had received the information that WALLENBERG was alive at the end of January 1961 and that he was a patient in a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. The letter ended with a proposal that a Swedish physician be immediately permitted to go to Moscow to discuss with his Soviet colleagues the method of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden.

When Mr. Khrushchev received the letter he said that information had already been given on the part of the Soviet Union and that there was nothing new with respect to the matter.

During a call on the acting chief of the Scandinavian section in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Ambassador KIRSANOV, on July 10, 1961, Ambassador Sohlman, under instructions, expressed his serious expectation that a reply would be soon delivered. We understand, he said, that investigations have been necessary but since several months have passed, we were of the opinion that it could be assumed that they had been completed by now. Mr. Kirsanov stated that a reply to the letter had already been given and to this Mr. Sohlman said that the Prime Minister considered that after a written request of this kind he had the right to expect a written reply.

As you may understand, Mr. Ambassador, this situation causes me serious concern and upon your return to Moscow I ask you to convey this to the Soviet Government and personally to its chief. When I speak about concern, I mean in the first place that the matter is of importance for Swedish-Soviet relations, in whose further development in a harmonious and friendly spirit I know you have a great interest. What is involved is the question of a Swedish diplomat who was captured by Soviet troops more than 17 years ago. You certainly agree with me that no Government in such a situation can refrain from demanding that the

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX I (Cont'd.)

requests it makes on the basis of information which it has received and found reliable, be given both thorough investigation and courteous treatment. I should also like to stress, as was pointed out by Ambassador Sohlman at his visit to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on July 10, 1961, that we have endeavored to treat the matter solely on a strictly factual basis.

But I have also the more human aspect in mind. It is a generally accepted principle that members of the same family who have been separated and mutually wish for contact shall be given all available information about each other and that they shall be given the opportunity to join each other, independent of place of residence, state of health etc. The principle is not only generally accepted in theory. It has also come to be more and more put into practice. I appeal urgently to your Government and to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Khrushchev, personally to also take this into consideration in dealing with this matter. I make this appeal with the strong hope of a positive reply.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX J

Reply by the Foreign Minister in the Lower House of the Riksdag to an interpellation by Mr. OHLIN, April 3, 1964.

(Excerpt)

Mr. Speaker,

In an interpellation dated March 3, 1964 Mr. OHLIN has asked me if I would tell this House what has happened in the Raoul WALLENBERG affair since the publication of the Foreign Ministry's White Book in 1957 -- with the exception of any particulars that must be kept secret for special reasons -- and also inform it about the steps the Government intends to take in order to convince the Soviet Government of the necessity of a more effective investigation into the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg and his whereabouts during different periods after/war.

--.--.--.--.

First, in regard to the inquiries into the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, I should like to begin by recalling that the Foreign Ministry's White Book of 1957 was published after the receipt of information on the matter which had been promised by the Soviet Government during the visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister, Mr. Erlander, and the then Minister of the Interior, Mr. HEDLUND, in March - April 1956. In broad outline this reply, which was received on February 6, 1957, was to the effect that in view of the evidence of a document discovered in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in Moscow, the Soviet Government considered that there was reason to believe that this document referred to Wallenberg, and that from the contents of the document the conclusion could be drawn that Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja Prioson in July 1947.

In the light of the Soviet Government's reply of February 6, 1957 a Swedish note was delivered on February 19, 1957, which was similarly published in the White Book. In this Note it was declared, among other things, that Swedish public opinion was justifiably concerned about what had happened in regard to this affair. The Swedish Government found it hard to believe that all documents referring to Wallenberg's detention in Soviet prisons other

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX 3 (Continued)

than the report mentioned by the Soviet Government had been entirely destroyed. The Government therefore expected that the Swedish Foreign Ministry would be informed should additional material emerge in the Soviet Union which could throw light on what might have happened to Wallenberg. The Swedish Government, for its part, reserved the right to make available any additional material concerning Wallenberg which could, in its opinion, be of importance in subsequent inquiries in the Soviet Union.

Thus the Swedish Government clearly realized that it must continue its examination of all existing or fresh clues. During the subsequent Swedish investigations, which were carried out with the same exactitude and along the same lines as the previous inquiries into Wallenberg's detention in the Lubljanka and Lefortovskaja prisons, several statements were made by persons who had returned from Soviet imprisonment to the effect that Wallenberg after 1947 was detained in a prison at Vladimir, about 200 kilometers east of Moscow. In view of these statements the Government urged in a Note, which was sent to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 9, 1959, that an inquiry should be made to establish whether Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison.

In reply the Soviet Government announced on March 6, 1959 that it had made the inquiries requested in the Swedish Note, but that no fresh information on the matter had been brought to light and that the Swedish Government's assertions regarding Wallenberg's detention at Vladimir had not been substantiated.

Since then the Government has sought to make use of every appropriate opportunity to impress the importance to the Soviet authorities of obtaining definite knowledge of Wallenberg's fate. The additional material put before the Soviet authorities on these occasions and the details of the representations made are, however, not of a kind suitable to make public here.

I can however confirm that at the beginning of 1961 the Prime Minister sent a personal letter on this matter to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev. Furthermore, I should like to mention that during my visit to Moscow in May last year I took up the matter both with the Foreign

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX 2 (Cont'd.)

Minister, Mr. GROMYKO, and with Mr. Khrushchev. Finally, as has been reported by the press, the Prime Minister took up the Wallenberg affair with Mr. Gromyko during his visit to Stockholm two weeks ago.

All representations have been met with the Soviet answer that nothing has been found to add to what has been previously -- i.e. in 1957 and 1959 -- communicated. It has also been repeatedly declared that if Wallenberg had been found, he would have been sent back to Sweden.

Nevertheless I should like to affirm to Mr. Ohlin that the Government does not regard Raoul Wallenberg's case as finally settled and that it will continue its efforts to obtain complete and definite knowledge of his fate.

--.--.---.--.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX A

Statement by Prime Minister Erlander, June 26, 1964. (At Conclusion of Khrushchev's Visit to Sweden).

The Swedish Government, in the talks during the visit of the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, has taken up the Wallenberg affair. We have informed the Premier of the importance we attach to this matter. It has been declared on the part of the Soviet Union that a fresh inquiry has been made on account of the repeated Swedish applications. The Soviet part maintains that no change has been made in its previous announcement that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

We are deeply disappointed that the Soviet Union has not felt able to do more about this matter. Despite the fact that the many representations made by the Government since the Soviet reply in 1957 have yielded no result, we do not intend to give up our efforts in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

ANNEX 1

Letter from Prime Minister Tage Erlander to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. KOSYGIN, February 1, 1965.

Dear Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

I should like to take up with you, Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers, a matter which ever since the end of the war has been the subject of long exchanges of views between the Swedish and Soviet governments, namely the disappearance in the Soviet Union of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. As you certainly understand, I would not take up the matter again if it had not been and were not now of such great importance for Sweden and Swedish public opinion, and if I had not been convinced that an elucidation of this matter would remove disturbing factors in Swedish-Soviet relations and thus in an extremely favorable way further the future harmonious development of these relations.

As you probably know, Raoul Wallenberg was taken in charge by the advancing Russian troops in Budapest in January 1945. This was confirmed in a message handed over by the then Deputy Foreign Minister MOLOTOV to the Swedish Minister in Moscow on January 18, 1945, stating that the Soviet authorities had taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his property. During the following months and later during all subsequent years a great number of requests were directed on the part of Sweden to the Soviet authorities that Raoul Wallenberg be released or that information be developed as to his fate. In this connection I should like to call attention to the talks which took place in Moscow during my visit in April 1956 when the Soviet authorities promised to make an investigation into the matter based on the new material which was placed at Soviet disposal during the talks. As a result of this investigation the Soviet Government replied in a Note of February 6, 1957, that on the basis of a document that had been found the conclusion ought to be drawn that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in July 1947.

After the receipt of this Note the Swedish Government

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

APPENDIX 1 (Cont'd)

has at different times provided further information to the Soviet Government, indicating that Raoul Wallenberg was alive in the Soviet Union at a considerably later time than 1947, at one time in prison in Vladimir and at another in a Soviet hospital in January 1961, according to a statement by ..... to Professor Nanna SVARTZ at a meeting in Moscow in January 1961.

Most recently, I took the opportunities which were afforded in connection with Foreign Minister GROMYKO's visit to Stockholm in March 1964 and former Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV's visit to Sweden in June 1964 to stress what importance is attached to the matter on the part of Sweden. On these two occasions, just like at other times the Soviet Union for its part has referred to the above-mentioned Note of February 6, 1957 and added that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

I have personally followed this case for many years in the hope of bringing the matter to a satisfactory solution. Through the kind message, which was handed over to me on October 16, 1964 by the Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm, I know that you agree with me on the importance of Swedish-Soviet relations being further developed and that in this respect we have a joint goal. In this spirit I take the liberty of addressing an appeal to you that you personally make arrangements for such an investigation into all aspects of the matter in question and into the pieces of information, which have been placed at your disposal by Sweden concerning Raoul Wallenberg, in order that definite knowledge can be attained.

I can assure you that a compliance with my request will be highly prized by the Swedish Government and the Swedish people.

Yours very respectfully,

Tage Erlander

Translations: M-LH-Rylander

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

MEMORANDUM BY PROFESSOR SVARTZ

During a visit to Moscow in January 1961 to lecture before a scientific congress I met with several prominent Soviet scientists. I had a talk with one of these on January 27 in his office. Our talk was held in the German language. After some discussion on congresses, research, etc., I asked him to pardon me if I brought up a question which was very close to my heart and to the heart of other Swedes. I gave him an account of the Raoul WALLENBERG case, and asked him whether he knew about this case, wherewith he nodded in the affirmative. I asked him then whether he could give me some advice on how I might go about to find out where Wallenberg may be. I told him that we in Sweden had information to the effect that Wallenberg was alive only two years ago and that his next of kin had received reports which indicated that he was still alive. My informant then suddenly said that he surely knew about the case and that the person I was asking about was in a very poor condition. Asked what I wanted I replied that the main thing was that Wallenberg could be brought home, no matter in what condition. My informant then said in a very low voice that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital. Then he added: "I shall call one of my colleagues to come here and consult with him". He left the room and returned after a while in company with his colleague, whereupon he himself again withdrew.

His colleague sat down facing me. I asked whether he had been briefed on what the matter was about, and he confirmed that this was so. He asked me carefully about where Wallenberg had been serving and asked me to write his name on a piece of paper. I then wrote: Attache Raoul Wallenberg. I told him that Wallenberg's mother was one of my patients. She would be served to have peace of mind and to be given full certainty. No matter how sick her son might be, it would be a blessing to her as it would be for all of Sweden if he could be given treatment in his home country. I asked him whether he could help us, and he replied that he would do everything within his power. I told him that the entire Swedish nation would be grateful to the Soviet Union if Wallenberg was permitted to be brought home, even if he were both physically and mentally seriously ill. This matter, I said, lies very close to the heart of our Government. I mentioned that I knew Deputy Foreign Minister SEMJONOV since his stay in Sweden, and was immediately given the advice to address myself directly to him.

I further asked the colleague whether he considered it possible for me as a doctor to take Wallenberg home. He believed -- "if he is still alive" -- that such a procedure would not be

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

impossible but that I ought to talk to Semjonov about this.

Upon returning to my hotel I was given through the Swedish Embassy the telephone number to Minister Semjonov's secretary. I dialled the number but was given the reply that Semjonov had gone abroad.

There was a banquet in the evening. After the dinner I suddenly spotted the colleague, who walked up to me and asked whether I had seen Semjonov. I replied that he had gone abroad, and asked whether I could write Semjonov. He replied in the affirmative. After some argument he promised me that I may say in the letter that I had been speaking with both of them -- i.e., with him and with my original informant -- and that they had given me the advice that I address myself to Semjonov. The colleague told me that after I had left them earlier in the day they had together discussed the question which had been the subject matter of our conversation. They were both of the opinion that a possible transportation to Sweden of the person in question -- "if he is still alive" -- naturally had to be organized through diplomatic [illegible] something which I said I could fully understand.

Upon my return to Stockholm I immediately called on Prime Minister ERLANDER and told him and Foreign Minister UNDEN about what had happened.

For the purpose of renewing the contact I wrote a personal letter to my informant and expressed the hope of seeing him again during an early return visit to Moscow. In accordance with the advice I had been given in Moscow I also wrote a letter to Semjonov in which I asked how far the investigations concerning Wallenberg had proceeded and about the possibilities for taking him home.

I received a reply from my informant in which he declared himself prepared to meet me again in Moscow. My journey took place at the end of March 1956. At a first talk with my informant -- in the presence of another Soviet scientist -- I put the question whether I might visit Wallenberg. He replied that this would have to be decided in higher quarters, and he added: "unless he is dead". To this I rejoined: "But then he must have died quite recently." During a private meeting with my informant later on he pointed out to me that I ought not to have told the Swedish Government about our original conversation. He did not deny the conversation but maintained that his poor German had led to a misunderstanding, and he declared now that he

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

had known nothing about the Wallenberg case. He told me that he had been summoned to Minister President KHRUSHCHEV, who had been informed about our conversation and had been angered because of it.

Since I did not succeed either during this Moscow visit to get an appointment with Semjonov -- despite the fact that I even sought to call him on his private telephone number, which I had been given by my informant -- I wrote a new letter to him upon my return to Stockholm asking for an appointment as soon as possible, wherewith I declared myself prepared to travel to Moscow immediately.

I never had a reply in any form to these letters of mine.

In May 1962 I was offered a new opportunity to attend a scientific congress in Moscow. It is true that I met my informant during this visit, but when I tried to lead our conversation into the Wallenberg question he merely declared that this question would have to be taken up through the diplomatic channels and that no private talks between the two of us on this subject ought to be held.

Attempts to reach my informant through other channels did not succeed.

In early May 1964, I received a letter from him, dated April 29, 1964. This letter read:

> "I write you in connection with new statements appearing in Stockholm concerning Mr. Wallenberg's fate. I was cited in these statements -- in a way as to indicate that I should have given you some sort of information about him during your visit ... to Moscow in 1961.
>
> "As you will surely recall, I told you then that I know nothing about Mr. Wallenberg, have never heard his name, and have not the slightest idea whether or not he is alive.
>
> "I advised you to address yourself to our Foreign Ministry in this matter, through your Ambassador/in person. Upon your request that I inquire about the fate of this person with our Chief of Government N. S. Khrushchev, whose doctor I was according to your hypothesis, I replied to you that N.S. Khrushchev, as everyone knew full well, was in absolutely good health and that I was not his doctor.

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

"Owing to some misunderstanding inconceivable to me, this short talk with you (it was carried on in the German language which I may not fully master) has come to be erroneously interpreted in official Swedish quarters.

"I learnt later on that Mr. Wallenberg had died already in 1947 and that our Government at a later date had informed the Swedish Government and the deceased's family accordingly."

In an exhaustive reply of May 28, 1964, I recapitulated the main points of what in my opinion had happened during our conversation in January 1961 and which in essential respects deviated from the version given by my informant in his letter. Because of the allegation that there had been some misunderstanding owing to language difficulties, I reminded him that the two of us at a number of conversations during the 1950's, when we first met, had always understood both questions and answers very well, as had also been the case at our conversation in January 1961 as well as at the conversations which followed. In my letter I also expressed my urgent and warm hope that the Soviet authorities as soon as ever possible would take steps to permit Wallenberg to return home.

Throughout this period I have been in constant contact with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister in their efforts to solve the Wallenberg question with the support of, among other things, my own testimony.

Ever since 1962 I have in various ways tried to bring about a new personal meeting with my informant. I have also sought to obtain information on Wallenberg through other scientists, but nothing of importance has been unearthed. Following Minister President Khrushchev's visit to Sweden in June 1964, I intensified my efforts to have a personal meeting with my informant. However, these efforts produced no result.

In March 1965 I was informed that Ambassador JARRING in connection with submitting to Minister President KOSYGIN a new representation from Prime Minister Erlander in the Wallenberg case, had been given the opportunity himself to visit my informant to discuss my testimony. As my informant at this visit -- which took place in May -- repeated his categorical denials, Ambassador Jarring proposed that a new meeting be arranged for my account.

This meeting took place on July 6, 1965, in the presence of Ambassador Jarring and two representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, of whom one served as interpreter. I began

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

the conversation -- which was carried on in Swedish and Russian, respectively, and lasted for almost three hours -- by giving a thorough account of the reasons for my interest in Wallenberg. It dated back as early as from my visit to Moscow in March 1945. The first reason, however, was information which I had received from his mother and her present husband, with whom I had cooperated for many years at the Karolinska Hospital (in Stockholm). Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, had been my patient for a long time. Since she knew that I was closely acquainted with the former Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Madame KOLLONTAI, and had many other Soviet friends, she asked me on repeated occasions to do something for her son. When in 1960 I received an invitation to attend a congress in Moscow in early 1961, I decided to read up on the case to be prepared for any contingencies. During my study of the "White Paper" published by the Foreign Office in 1957 I found certain circumstances to be particularly remarkable. In 1957 there had been an official Soviet announcement saying that judging from all accounts Wallenberg had died in the Ljubljanskaya prison on July 17, 1947. It was then surprising that two days later, on July 19, 1947, there were interrogations concerning Wallenberg both in the Ljubljanskaya and the Lefortovskaya prisons with a number of other prisoners (who had not been in the same cell as Wallenberg, most of them for a year or more). It was remarkable to read that the prisoners had all told identically the same story. Thus, they had said that Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat and in that capacity had dealt with Jewish affairs and persecution of Jews in Budapest. They had also stated that they had learnt from tapping signals from Wallenberg or others that Wallenberg and his chauffeur LANGFELDER had been brought to the Ljubljanskaya prison in 1945. So it had also been told that Wallenberg the same year had been transferred from Ljubljanskaya to the Lefortovskaya prison. The prisoners who had told this had been prepared to swear to their statements. All this seemed strange when considering the fact that on August 16, 1947, a note had been dispatched to our Government from then Foreign Minister VYSHINSKY in which the latter declared that Wallenberg was unknown in the Soviet Union. Within the course of one month it would thus have happened, first, that Wallenberg had died. Ten days later there would have been interrogations on Wallenberg held with prisoners from different countries in two separate prisons. It had also been trusty personnel who conducted the interrogations. Thus, all would have been well known. The prisoners interrogated had been placed in lone cells for several months. Then came the aforementioned announcement of August 1947 that he was unknown in the Soviet Union. *)

*) Later on, it will be recalled, it was said in the Soviet note of February 6, 1957, that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

45

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

I was not aware this [illegible] responsibility, I told my informant which caused me to come to the conclusion [illegible] to the time that I could be [illegible]. To this came later information [illegible] different persons who had been in the Vladimir prison that Wallenberg for a certainty had been confined to this prison in the 1950's. The von Dardel family had also received additional information that he was alive at a later date.

When I travelled to Moscow in January 1961 it had been my intention to try to contact Soviet Foreign Minister Semjonov, whom I knew since his stay in Stockholm. When I considered whom else I could talk to, my thoughts had come upon my informant. I had very much hesitated to mix him into these questions, but in a difficult and urgent matter one must sometimes seize the opportunity.

I pointed out to my informant that during our conversation in January 1961 I had not told of the reason for my interest as exhaustively as I had now done but that I had stated the essential points. I further reminded him that after my introductory account I had asked him whether he knew about the Wallenberg case and that he had then replied in the affirmative. I quoted the statement he had made about Wallenberg being in a poor condition and mentally ill. I also reminded him that he had summoned a colleague, with whom I had likewise spoken about the case and had given him a piece of paper with a notation giving Wallenberg's name.

At subsequent talks [illegible] my informant had declared that I had misunderstood [illegible] of his poor German, my presentation went on. I for my part had replied that I had always found it very easy to understand him. I added that it would be wrong of me not to say that I was certain about what I had heard.

Toward the end of my presentation I ventured the idea that perhaps Wallenberg in recent years had been in places unknown to the Soviet leadership, but that it ought to be possible through a very thorough investigation to extract information in order to achieve full clarity. This would be interpreted in Sweden -- and throughout the world -- as a truly great action by the Soviet Government.

My informant thereupon spoke up. He said he shared the moral aspects which had inspired me in my doings, but unfortunately he could not render any personal assistance in this affair. He

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

USI 13544

Encl. 3 to A-22
from Stockholm

personally [illegible] about
the conversation [illegible] between
two of the [illegible] being
of our co[illegible]. He had been
said that [illegible] through my [illegible] about the case --
thus, prior [illegible] had no idea about this and
had absolutely [illegible] could he have known
anything [illegible] conditions or
prison [illegible] this story on
the whole [illegible] ordinary Swedish
citizen. Moreover, [illegible] by any Soviet
authority [illegible] prisoners of war.
Therefore [illegible] matters. Therefore he could only act on what I had said that I must have
misunderstood him. [illegible] in 1961 he had said,
in reply to [illegible] or [illegible] alive perhaps he
may be [illegible] one could [illegible] one way or
the other. [illegible] had
interpreted [illegible] of
fact. [illegible] humane spirit and
had not [illegible] official errand.
Had he [illegible] summoned an interpreter
who would [illegible] what was being said. I had
misunderstood [illegible] that
he had no reason to say anything [illegible] did not know anything
about, [illegible] him by me. Everyone in the Soviet Union had not dared to do
with [illegible] and I had
asked him [illegible] whether both he had denied. [illegible] he was the [illegible]. He had recommended
the Foreign Ministry. [illegible] of our conversation and against
the background of all [illegible] which I had presented, he had said to me that the person [illegible] was dead.

During the conversation I [illegible] that I had been on any official or semi-official [illegible] had talked to him as a private [illegible] first conversation [illegible] he had said he was familiar [illegible] Falkenberg was seriously ill. I understood [illegible] had talked in 1961 that he had claimed that [illegible] possibly knew about the case. My informant answered with the declaration that he had never had anything to do with Falkenberg and had never heard anything about him prior to his conversation with me. He repeated that a misunderstanding must have arisen because of his poor German, on which I had been on the alert and had listened [illegible] misunderstood Mr. Herman. On both [illegible] seems to

47

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008

these words, I. At the end of the discussion I pointed out anew that the account now given by my informant tallied with the conversation we had had [illegible], two months after our first conversation. My informant said that this was correct, but judging from his statement he did not seem to feel that this was of any importance. In this connection I also referred to what had happened on the official level between the two conversations.

The discussion ended with a concluding declaration by my informant that he considered the question brought to an end between the two of us and that we had not come to the result that anyone of us had wanted. To this I declared that neither did I believe that we could come any further and that testimony stood against testimony.

Translation: Nils Möller

DECLASSIFIED Authority
NND 947008